

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

## Israeli Artillery, Jets Attack Bases In Lebanon, Syria

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, June 23 (UPI)—Israel renewed its bombing and shelling of villages suspected of harboring Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon and Syria today. Seventeen Lebanese civilians were killed in one Israeli air raid, a Lebanese military spokesman said.

A United Nations Security Council meeting was summoned today at the request of both Lebanon and Israel.

A Lebanese woman was also killed and four other civilians injured by Israeli artillery shelling of the village of Majdel Salim.

Lebanese officials said a military communiqué asserted that villages around Marjayoun had also been shelled early today.

In mid-afternoon, Israeli planes bombed Dir el-Asmaya, 10 miles northeast of the cease-fire line in the Mount Hermon area. The raid, which was originally announced in Tel Aviv, resulted in the destruction of a number of houses in the town and 17 civilian deaths, the Lebanese asserted. Ten others were wounded.

If the figures are accurate, the day's death toll would be the highest recorded in one attack in the intermittent border warfare that has flared between Israel and Lebanon since the June 1967 war.

Israeli planes also raided the Dair al-Achayr and Mazraa districts along the Lebanese-Syrian border today, a Palestinian guerrilla spokesman asserted in Damascus. He said that several guerrillas had been killed at their camps in Syria, but no precise casualty totals were available.

Israel had earlier announced that Arab guerrillas had fired rockets into three settlements in northern Israel and on the Golan Heights. They said some of the shelling came from Syria. There were no casualties.

Israel's second set of retaliatory raids in 48 hours for guerrilla activity came against a background of intense diplomatic activity about guerrilla-government relations in Lebanon.

Pressure to Pull Out

Reports circulated here that Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam was attempting to persuade Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat to agree to pull his units back from the exposed southern region. But a strongly worded letter from Mr. Arafat to Arab heads of state indicated that the Palestinians were taking a hard line against the Israeli attacks.

Lebanese authorities have confirmed that members of Mr. Salam's cabinet and some key commanders in the security forces are demanding a removal of the 3,000 to 4,000 guerrillas from the Israeli border regions.

Some of them have long favored such a move anyway, and seem to feel that now public opinion will support it.

Arguing against this view are officials who fear a confrontation with the guerrillas, which could bring Lebanon back to the edge of civil war, a prospect it faced in 1969 when the guerrillas and Lebanese military units clashed.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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## Barber Terms Sterling Move 'Temporary'

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 23 (UPI)—Britain today abandoned a fixed exchange rate and freed the pound from its official price of \$2.60.

For the indefinite future, the pound will float. This means that its price in exchange markets will be set by supply and demand, whatever buyers and sellers agree upon, just like prices for goods.

Anthony Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the float is "a temporary measure."

The government intends, he said, "to return as soon as conditions permit" to holding the pound within the official margins allowed around an official rate.

But it would surprise few here if the pound continued to float until Britain's entry into the Common Market on Jan. 1.

It would be equally unsurprising if London then fixed a new, lower rate for its currency, perhaps \$2.40.

Dollar Sales Spurt

News of the float sparked a massive selling of dollars on the Continent. Before the late morning shutdown of foreign-exchange markets—which are not expected to reopen until Tuesday—more than \$1 billion had been purchased by the central banks of West Germany and France alone. The purchases were made at the official rate of 5.0005 to the dollar.

In unofficial quotes later in the day, the dollar was being valued at \$1.82 deutsche marks (compared to the 3.15 DM official floor). In France, it was around 4.75 francs.

There was no quote against the commercial franc, which is the only one officially supported at the floor of 5.0005 to the dollar.

The unofficial quote against the Swiss franc was as low as 3.69, compared to the official floor rate of 3.75.

Mr. Barber said that the government acted because speculators have been betting on a

lower price for the pound and forcing Britain to diminish its reserves of gold and dollars to keep the currency inside its official limits.

"If this had continued at the rate of the last few days," he told the House of Commons, "we might have found... our reserves had been greatly diminished... I was determined that we should

not revert to this situation or allow ourselves to slide into a situation where we would have to borrow substantial sums."

In fact, Britain's cash with reserves, holding about \$7 billion in gold and dollars. So the official explanation can be taken with a grain of salt.

The real point is that floating the pound spares Britain from

"defending" a predetermined rate, a defense that would mean curbing credit and government and private spending, thus shrinking jobs and output.

In March, Mr. Barber made it clear in his budget speech that the Conservative government would not make the mistake of its Labor predecessor and sacrifice

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This is the third and potentially gravest monetary crisis of the last 13 months. It follows suspension of dollar convertibility into reserve assets last Aug. 15 and the floating of the German mark in May, 1971.

It is a new sign of the vulnerability of the Western monetary system to crisis," the West German Industrial Institute said.

A banker here added: "The politicians better wake up before the Western world disintegrates."

"The crisis couldn't have hit at a worse time," another banker added. It has come before the dollar has gained any visible benefits from the Dec. 18 devaluation, and while the monetary authorities of the major nations are still in the procedural stage of monetary-reform negotiations.

Postwar cooperation among the Western nations led to reduction of trade and financial barriers and a resultant increase in international exchanges unprecedented in history.

This, experts said today, is threatened now by the possible withdrawal of nations into themselves or into inward-looking blocs—the type of situation that existed in the 1930s.

At the invitation of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French Finance Minister, central bank governors of the European Economic Community will meet in emergency session in Paris tomorrow.

But, it was pointed out by experts, there is little the governments can do except talk about technical problems. The major decisions on monetary affairs are taken by cabinets of governments.

The governors are already in close touch through a special "hot line" that has been set up among the central banks in connection with the experiment that has just gotten under way to narrow the currency margins of the Common Market countries.

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## Related Monetary Developments

• U.S. officials hope for a quick end to the float of the pound, say it "need not disturb" the basic exchange rate relationship established by the Smithsonian agreement.

• Devaluation on the lira is believed inevitable.

• Turmoil on foreign exchange markets triggers a decline on all of the major stock exchanges with the notable exception of London.

• Belgian finance chief sees possibility of a joint EEC float against the dollar.

Details on these and other monetary developments—Page 9.

## U.S. Currency In New Crisis On Continent

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

FRANKFURT, June 23 (UPI)—The pound crisis became the dollar crisis today on the continent of Europe, with immediate prospects for more controls of dollar flows.

"We are back where we were last November (before the currency realignment in which the dollar was devalued) with all the uncertainty that means for trade, investment and employment in the Western world," one influential banker said.

About \$1 billion was acquired by the German central bank here in the first frantic hour of foreign-exchange trading today before the major continental markets were closed.

In Paris, the Bank of France acquired an estimated \$150 million (a lesser amount because of foreign-exchange controls already in effect in France) in similar dollar-support operations before the Common Market authorities suspended trading.

There was an air of anxiety and in some cases despair among the money men here and in other centers jolted by the 7:50 a.m. announcement by the British government that it was floating the pound.

3d Crisis in 13 Months

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## Police Have Arrested Many As Suspects in S. Vietnam

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, June 23 (NYT).—South Vietnamese police have arrested thousands of citizens suspected of Communist sympathies during the past two months, and officials claim the pre-emptive detentions have denied the North Vietnamese of any help that would otherwise have been invaluable.

The wave of arrests, many of which were based on nothing more than a denunciation by a neighbor or acquaintance, has prompted the resurgence of old charges that South Vietnam is being run as a police state.

Critics maintain, moreover, that the police force, which is rapidly growing in size and power, is a serious threat to the future of free expression and that it will continue to be even when the war ends.

The police point of view was expressed by an official who said: "The North Vietnamese came down expecting help from mass popular uprisings in the South. They were counting on local friends to organize things for them. But we snipped that in the bud and most of their friends are now in jail."

Aided by Americans

The U.S. mission here has long maintained that once the threat that large Communist units would overwhelm the country by military force had abated, security must be entrusted primarily to the police force. Accordingly, it has been a major recipient of American aid and advice over the years.

Most of the "current pre-emptive sweeps," as the waves of arrests are officially known, have occurred in the extreme North and in the Mekong Delta south of Saigon.

Estimates of the numbers involved vary. One qualified source said that about 4,000 people were arrested in the delta alone. In Hue, which has been directly threatened by the North Vietnamese advance, some 1,500 are believed to have been picked up, and hundreds more were reportedly arrested in Da Nang, farther south, and in Saigon.

In the last three years, under a surveillance program called Operation Phoenix, there has been a rule that a citizen could be arrested as a Viet Cong suspect only if a local security committee received at least three pieces of incriminating evidence about him from separate sources.

Rule Has Been Bent

However, officials concede that later, because of the imminent Communist threat, the rule has generally been "bent."

Those arrested have included members of religious and student groups opposing the administration of President Nguyen Van Thieu, political activists known to oppose the war and many others not specifically identified as Viet Cong agents.

Many refugees from fighting zones who have lost their identification papers have been detained on suspicion of being Communist infiltrators.

According to authoritative American and Vietnamese sources, 83% of those arrested in Hue were deported to Con Son, the penal island 60 miles out in the South China Sea.

Draconian police measures in Vietnam are not new in themselves, but students, politicians, journalists and others have again raised charges that democracy will never flourish as long as South Vietnam is "a police state." There have been a few minor public protests.

The South Vietnamese police have not been left unscathed by the North Vietnamese offensive. According to police sources, from March 30 to June 15, 177 policemen were killed and 575 were wounded, with 383 missing.

A certain percentage of the missing are presumably deserters, some of whom may actually have gone over to the Viet Cong.



BOMBED AIRFIELD—Department of Defense photo shows damage to Quang Lang airfield in North Vietnam after bombing raid last week by the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing.

## 100 B-52s Bombard Reds at Hue

(Continued from Page 1)

In his memory under record onslaughts by the B-52s and U.S. Seventh Fleet ships.

An estimated 100 B-52s dropped more than 2,500 tons of bombs on Communist positions in the Quang Tri Province area of northeastern North Vietnam, and the U.S. Navy hit the area with the greatest bombardments since the Korean War, a spokesman said.

Strikes by 137 fighter-bombers caused fires blazing more than a mile high. It was the first time so many B-52s had ever concentrated their might in one target area, sources said.

Targets, including trucks and armored personnel carriers, suggest that enemy forces are now ranged in an arc threatening Hue.

Government radio broadcasts in Saigon have said, however, that South Vietnamese Marine and airborne troops "could" recapture Quang Tri Province in two days. A fresh brigade of airborne soldiers has been flown to that area from the fighting at An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, in the past few days, indicating that the government may have plans for a northward push of its own if the enemy does not attack. The plans were conceived earlier this month when it appeared that the North Vietnamese had no further capability to threaten Hue.

The South Vietnamese command reported three separate clashes today along the Hue defense line. It claimed that 98 enemy troops had been killed and 13 tanks destroyed.

Saigon spokesmen say that attacking North Vietnamese were beaten off in actions fought to-day near Phong Dien, 18 miles northwest of Hue, at Fire Base King west of Hue, and at a marine position near Hal Lang in Quang Tri Province.

IncurSION Seen Ending

Military sources said it appeared that the marine incursion launched Sunday into Communist-occupied Quang Tri Province was about over, and that the main concern now was reinforcing the defense of Hue.

The Saigon command reported that nine shells fired by long-range North Vietnamese artillery hit a government base camp along the Hue defense line near Phong Dien yesterday, setting off explosions that destroyed "a quantity of munitions."

The 130-mm. guns firing the projectiles, with a range of 17 miles, are regarded as a particularly serious threat to Hue, and are therefore prime targets for air strikes.

American Marine fighter-bombers claimed destroying four Communist artillery pieces yesterday, four miles southeast of Quang Tri City, but the caliber of the guns was not specified.

Other developments in the war included these:

- Around Kontum and in the Central Highlands, where a strong North Vietnamese force still endures the city, several clashes were reported with minor casualties on both sides. A Vietnamese spokesman said Saigon troops near Kontum found the bodies of 60 Communist soldiers killed by a B-52 raid three miles south of the city.

● The fighting around An Loc and along Route 13 leading to the town showed no significant change. During the last reported 12-hour period, only 50 Communist shells reportedly fell into the town. Along the road to the south, new Saigon forces remained in heavy contact with the North Vietnamese, but there was no apparent progress in the campaign, nearly three months old, to open the road.

● Little activity was reported in the southern part of South Vietnam generally, including the Mekong River Delta. Apart from military considerations, seasonal monsoon rain has tended to slow down both sides.

Change in Command

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—The Pentagon said yesterday that it is planning to restructure the military command system in South Vietnam, a reflection of the diminishing American presence inside the country.

"We have always known that a time would come when we would need the same command structure that we needed when half a million troops were there," Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said.

"It may be," he added, "that the occasion of Gen. Abrams' change of command may provide the best time to restructure the command."

Gen. Creighton W. Abrams is the commander of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. He is expected to assume his new duties as Army chief of staff here in a month or so.

The restructuring of the command system—probably into an advisory group like the MACV precursor that existed in the late 1950s and early 1960s—would eliminate a number of senior officer positions.

In less than two months, Britain has torn up the deal. A floating pound is likely to wander a long way from the 2.25-percent limit.

Paris Anger Is Seen

Official France has not yet expressed the anger Paris is surely feeling. But there will soon be cries of "perfidious Albion" and the French will demand some political price in return. One possibility is that President Georges Pompidou will make good his threat to call off the 10-nation summit meeting of present and prospective market members, a Paris meeting scheduled for October.

Britain, with its own ideas of making the market a more effective political force, had been counting on this October gathering.

The British float also bends if it does not break the accord reached at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington last December and described by President Nixon as "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world."

That was the deal that devalued the dollar by 3.5 percent, created new official rates for other currencies and said all nations would insure that their currencies would not vary by more than 2.25 percent above or below these new rates.

The floating pound is likely to break this limit soon, too. When Britain establishes a new and lower official rate, it will wipe out some of the advantage that American exporters gained from the December devaluation.

Britain's float and eventual devaluation, moreover, is touching off talk of new and lower rates in other nations. Italy and Denmark are unhappy about the price of their currencies and are also devaluation candidates.

In other words, the Smithsonian rate schedule has endured for just six months.

The latest turn of events is likely to revive arguments for floating all currencies, avoiding the straitjacket of fixed rates—even with margins and letting supply and demand work everywhere.

Among the biggest powers, the Germans floated their mark last year in order to let it rise and keep out an inflow of foreign currencies. In August, President Nixon floated the dollar for precisely the opposite reasons: so it moved more or less freely until the December accord.

Typically, Britain has been copying American economic policy after a lag of some months, so today's action is very much

## Britain Allows Pound to Float; Dollar I

(Continued from Page 1)

property to prop up the price of the currency.

British industry has lots of spare capacity now and there are 300,000 jobs. With this kind of slack, it would have been politically suicidal and economically absurd to launch a program of restraint.

The immediate cause of the decision to float is what treasury officials here call an "irrational" attack by speculators on the pound. It began last Friday. But in reality, holders of pounds have been selling them for quite rational reasons.

British officials have made no secret of the fact that they thought the \$240 rate was too high, that it would make British goods too expensive on the country's entry into the Common Market and meet too stiff competition from plants in Germany, France and the other members.

On top of that, inflation has been raging here, making British exports less attractive and foreign goods cheaper to buy. Finally, there was a threat last week of a dock strike that would have further reduced Britain's earnings abroad.

All these factors led corporations and others holding pounds in their kitties to conclude that the rate could not hold and this was a good time to sell pounds for other currencies.

For a few days, central banks in other countries, notably Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway and France, bought up pounds to prop up the price.

But at the end of a month, they could sell all these pounds back to Britain for London's gold and dollars. That would run down the reserves that Mr. Barber said he wanted to save.

Ahead, the British move is likely, in the aftermath of the immediate currency-trading upsurge, to have strategic political consequences. One immediate result is to break up the new monetary accord among the Common Market's members.

The Six, Britain and the three other nations due to join next year—Norway, Denmark and Ireland—agreed just this past spring that they would hold their currencies' values within 2.25 percent of each other's values. This arrangement is twice as restrictive as the monetary deal worked out in Washington last December. That permits currencies to swing 4.5 percent, 2.25 percent above or below the official rate.

The French, who have a passion for certainty and dislike any kind of flexible prices, pushed hardest for the Common Market arrangement and endorsed it with all kinds of irrational qualities. For Paris, this is "ciment" that binds market members to each other and promises to become a forerunner of a European currency rivaling the dollar.

In less than two months, Britain has torn up the deal. A floating pound is likely to wander a long way from the 2.25-percent limit.

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Typically, Britain has been copying American economic policy after a lag of some months, so today's action is very much

part of an established pattern. The British, however, have not yet done what Mr. Nixon also did—step on controls over wages and prices. That step too, is expected here at some future point.

The ultimate effect of all this on the dollar is still uncertain. But it is understood here that Washington is unhappy with the British move. Given the American desire to push its exports, this is understandable. Cheaper pounds mean cheaper British goods for foreigners and comparatively dearer products from the United States and other nations.

In fact, the dollar had been falling on foreign-exchange markets this past week. That is probably because of the now broken Common Market agreement which required Britain to buy back the pounds that other central banks had been purchasing. Britain will pay for these pounds in part with dollars, swelling European central bank

holdings of a currency they think they already have too much of. By floating, Britain frees itself from this obligation. That should prop up the price of the dollar. But in the brief period that exchange markets on the Continent were open today, the dollar fell again. International corporations, the biggest monetary speculators today, may be figuring that the American difficulty in building a trade surplus makes the dollar a possible candidate for still another devaluation.

In the past, devaluation, floating and other wide changes in currency rates were called a "shock." That was because the nations making such moves felt that they had to adopt policies of austerity, which restricted imports and slashed jobs and output.

But today, most governments understand that changing currency rates can liberate economic policy-makers and permit them to follow expansionary programs if this is what they want.

So the Stock Exchange here recorded a fat gain. The FT

Market finance ministers will meet in Luxembourg Monday and Tuesday to try to rescue the monetary union. The foreign-exchange markets will stay closed on Monday.

A Swiss government spokesman in Bern said that he expected a quick devaluation of the pound, the Italian lire and the Danish crown, which are the weakest currencies of the enlarged Common Market grouping of 10 countries.

Britain joined the currency union move well before the effective date of enlargement, Jan. 1, 1973.

One question today is whether the Six will be able to maintain the currency association in the face of the havoc caused by the British move and now the crisis of the dollar.

Once again, the huge amount of funds controlled by multinational corporations, by oil-producing countries in the Middle East and North Africa and by banks and speculators were able to force a currency move.

But, as experts analyze today's feverish developments, this point was repeatedly made: There is really little economic justification at the moment for the pound to be devalued. This was in contrast to all previous currency changes, which came well after the need for them.

Britain and Italy are the only two countries in the enlarged Common Market group running surpluses in their so-called cur-

rency accounts. The United States, which has a large deficit, is the only country in the world to run a deficit in its currency account.

As Paul Volcker, U.S. Treasury's chief, said yesterday, count surpluses don't devalue international rules.

Bank-to-Bank

Again, this shows it longer apply in inter-currency matters and if the disintegration of partnerships, experts.

In bank-to-bank change trading today, was quoted between \$152.50 and \$153.00. This is an in what the market pound's value is. It is cents below the \$152.50 yesterday. But it is also \$2.50 lower than the Bank of England.

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## Nixon Signs \$1.3 Billion School Bill

**Nails 'Inadequate'  
Busing Stand**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP). President Nixon signed the \$1.3 billion education bill today, calling it "a landmark achievement in the fight against the evils of busing."

The administration has called the bill a landmark achievement in the fight against the evils of busing.

Mr. Nixon vehemently attacked the provision that would require school districts to seek a court order if the federal courts all appeals had been exhausted.

He called it "inadequate, misleading and entirely unsatisfactory" and declared if the proposal came to him as a separate vote, he would have received a "thumbs down."

The anti-busing provision will require school districts to seek a court order if the federal courts all appeals had been exhausted.

provision would affect few in the South, where most appeals have already been exhausted.

Opponents of the provision in Congress had said the bill was unconstitutional on grounds that Congress cannot order a court order.

Nixon said that he asked Congress to resolve the busing crisis that has arisen in the South as a result of massive court-ordered busing of public school children for the purpose of racial integration.

He said that Congress has led virtually no guidance or aid in the busing crisis, and has dumped this burden on the shoulders of the South.

In the course of this address, Nixon has been a vocal supporter of the busing program, and has called for a "busing revolution."

While the Senate today rejected the busing provision, the House passed it by a vote of 211 to 191.

Mr. Nixon said that he was "proud to sign this bill," and that it was "a landmark achievement in the fight against the evils of busing."

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**AIRBORNE**—This peaceful dove calmly built her nest in tail section of T-33 jet trainer and is patiently awaiting a blessed event. But there's no danger. The aircraft is a permanently grounded display at the Air National Guard base in Fresno, Calif.

## Bail Cut for Four in Break-in At Democratic Headquarters

By Bob Woodward and Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Bond was reduced yesterday for four of the five men arrested in the abortive bugging attempt of Democratic national headquarters here last Saturday.

The four were expected to post the \$2,000 or \$4,000 now required and be released today.

Before yesterday's hearing, four of the five were required to post \$50,000 cash, the fifth, \$30,000.

At the same time, the government prosecutor said the incident is being investigated along with others that are "perhaps related."

In other developments yesterday:

● Joseph E. Mohr, press secretary for the Democratic National Committee, said that he and party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien had inadvertently given the Washington Post inaccurate information Wednesday.

A diagram of Mr. O'Brien's Miami headquarters was not found among the five suspects' belongings, and a file on Mr. O'Brien's personal and travel expenses is not missing from the Watergate offices of the party, as they had said, Mr. Mohr reported.

● According to Miguel A. Suarez, Americas, the organization listed by four of the suspects when they checked into the Watergate Hotel, is nothing more than a Florida corporation organized in 1969 to promote real estate projects. Mr. Suarez is a member of the corporation and a business associate of one of the suspects.

At the bond hearing yesterday, Superior Court Judge James A. Belton did not lower the \$50,000 surety bond for Frank A. Sturgis, also known as Frank Florini, identified by columnist Jack Anderson as one of his sources.

U.S. Attorney Karl J. Silbert claimed that Mr. Sturgis was the most likely to flee if freed on bond. He said that Mr. Sturgis, when arrested, had a document that appeared to be a Mexican passport. Additionally, Mr. Silbert claimed that Mr. Sturgis, owner of a salvage company, had concealed from the court his part-time employment with a corporation called Pan American Aluminum.

During the two-hour hearing, Mr. Silbert said that the bugging attempt may be connected to other similar incidents. "An investigation is going on into not only this episode, but others—perhaps related," Mr. Silbert told the court. Wednesday, police had said they and the FBI are seeking four more persons in connection with the incident.

Recent Travels

Mr. Silbert also said that suspect James W. McCord Jr., the former security chief for President Nixon's re-election campaign committee, had traveled in recent months to New Hampshire, Chicago and Miami. He did not elaborate.

Mr. McCord rented two apartments in Miami, Mr. Silbert said, but he did not give addresses.

## Reasons for Staying in Race Humphrey Outlines His Objectives

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., has a new rationale for continuing his presidential campaign. But it has nothing to do with winning the Democratic nomination.

"If I stay with it," he told reporters over breakfast yesterday morning, "I don't let my people down, the people who feel strongly about Hubert Humphrey. I will feel more amenable to following my suggestion about supporting someone else—specifically people in the labor movement and elsewhere who are now speaking unkindly of George McGovern. I won't have copped out on them and left them feeling high and dry."

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, the early front runner for the nomination, claimed yesterday to have picked up 90 delegate votes in a 10-state tour last week and said that he would carry what was left of his campaign to the national convention in Miami Beach next month, but his hopes, like Sen. Humphrey's, lie in the chance of some startling new reversal that he did not pretend to foresee.

A melding of the Muskie and Humphrey campaigns in an effort to "stop McGovern" would "produce a terrible reaction," he said, "self-defeating," Sen. Muskie said.

"It may well be that Sen. McGovern is unstoppable," he said, but he added that stopping Sen. McGovern now, if it was possible, "might generate an explosive situation at the convention that might destroy the chances altogether."

Sen. Humphrey calculated the odds against his own nomination at about 3 to 1. Some Humphrey aides and financial backers saw him as a much longer shot than that, simply "playing out the string" on the "anything-can-happen" theory.

But, in any case, Sen. Humphrey said that he would keep attacking Sen. McGovern's defense and welfare proposals, and that he would go to the convention as a candidate even if, as the McGovern delegate counters now predict, the South Dakota seals a first-ballot victory within the next week or 10 days.

"You'll be needed a whole lot more if you're not too lovable," Sen. Humphrey said when asked if his attacks on Sen. McGovern were not somewhat out of character. By his obstinacy now, he said, "if I don't get this nomination, I'll be a whole lot more effective for the man who does."

Sen. Humphrey said that he continued to believe that Sen. McGovern's proposals to cut the defense budget were popular but unwise, and that Sen. McGovern's tax and welfare ideas were politically unacceptable. But those differences would not stand in the way of his endorsement of Sen. McGovern, should he win the nomination, Sen. Humphrey said.

Sen. McGovern told three black leaders yesterday afternoon that he would support large parts, but not all, of the "black agenda" adopted by the Black Political Convention at Gary, Ind., last March.



Hubert H. Humphrey

Meeting for an hour here with Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Rep. Charles C. Diggs, D. Mich., and Imamu Amiri Baraka, the former LeRoi Jones of Newark, N.J., Sen. McGovern repeated his objection to the agenda's anti-Israel and anti-busing plank. But he promised to provide by tomorrow his point-by-point response to the political section of the agenda. It then will go to the Black Political Convention's Steering Committee, which is meeting this weekend in Las Vegas.

Calif. Results Stand  
SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 23 (AP).—A federal judge rejected an effort yesterday to upset Sen. McGovern's claim to all 271 California delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

An attorney representing the California campaign of Sen. Humphrey and other losers in the June 6 primary election said that the decision would be appealed.

U.S. District Judge Philip Wilkins dismissed the suit brought by lawyer William Jennings that contested the constitutionality of California's winner-take-all primary system.

The judge held that the system did not preclude anyone from exercising his full voting right.

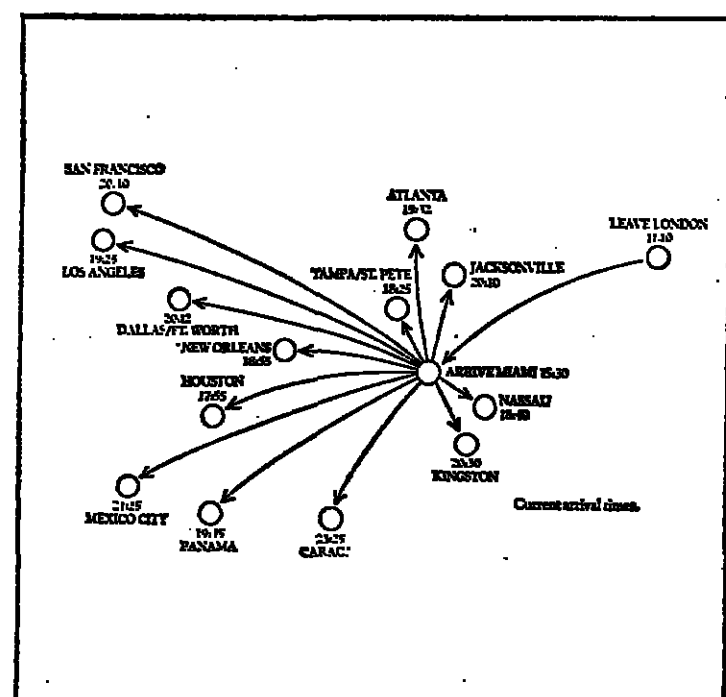
"In a democratic society, the majority must rule. As our system has it, one candidate wins, one loses," he said. "To wait until the last out of the ninth inning is a late date to complain about the rules of the game."

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## Bonn, Paris Move Ahead On Summit

### Foreign Ministers Meet in Germany

BOON, June 23 (Reuters).—West Germany and France today moved ahead with preparations for the European summit conference next October.

The two foreign ministers, Walter Scheel of West Germany and Maurice Schumann of France, said at a press conference that planning for the summit meeting of 10 heads of government in Paris on October 20 and would continue.

But Mr. Schumann cautioned that it was not clear at the moment whether the conditions could be established that would lead to "positive results" at the summit.

Earlier this week French President Georges Pompidou said at a moment there was practically no agreement on anything and if a summit were to achieve results might be better to postpone it. The two foreign ministers met about four hours at Schloss Mennich, a country mansion near Bonn.

Shortly after they met, foreign change markets throughout Europe were suddenly closed in action to the floating of the pound sterling. The development gave added urgency to the talks, which precede the annual semiannual meeting of a French and West German governments in Bonn on July 3 and 4.

Commenting on the floating of the pound, Mr. Schumann emphasized the necessity of returning to fixed rates of exchange as soon as possible. The present situation must strengthen Europeans' efforts to establish an economic and monetary union, he said.

The two foreign ministers said at the meeting between Mr. Pompidou and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in 10 days was well prepared and they hoped that all outstanding issues concerning the October summit would be cleared by the government leaders.

Mr. Brandt, in an interview with a German news agency, said rather than postpone the European summit, they could concentrate on those issues where agreement can be achieved now. He would discuss questions "calmly" with Mr. Pompidou at their coming meeting, he said.

## British Student Leaves Russia

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI).—A Soviet Union yesterday accused a British post-graduate student, Julian Graffi, 24, of black-mailing and trying to "steal" anti-Soviet sentiments.

Russ said Mr. Graffi, an Oxford student, "left for Britain without completing his advanced training course in philosophy at Moscow University." It did not say whether he was expelled or of his own accord.

The Soviet Ministry of Higher Education notified the British Embassy that Mr. Graffi "systematically violated the rules of conduct for foreign citizens," Tass said. The news agency also alleged he had planned to smuggle a Russian out of the Soviet Union in a car, but gave up the scheme too risky.

## Heart Transplant

STANFORD, Calif., June 23 (UPI).—Stanford University Medical Center today announced its first heart transplant operation. A 53-year-old man received the new heart Wednesday and was in good condition. Fifteen of the 45 patients operated on at the center are still



MASK OF PROTEST—Man in Sydney, Australia, wearing a gasmask at a demonstration on Thursday in protest against the scheduled French nuclear bomb tests in Pacific area.

## World Reaction Against French Plan Grows

### Protest in Paris Urged on A-Tests

(Continued from Page 1)  
tests will have in Latin America, Asia and the Pacific.

Australian Protests Go On  
SYDNEY, June 23 (Reuters).—Protests against the nuclear tests have been continuing throughout Australia. Yesterday

### To Save Wolves, Pentagon Cancels Order for Furs

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The Pentagon has canceled an order for more than a quarter-million parka hoods lined with wolf fur in an effort to save North America's vanishing timber wolves.

The timber wolf is on the government's list of endangered species.

The National Wildlife Federation had estimated that 25,000 wolves would have to be slaughtered to fill the order for 271,500 parka hoods. This is nearly half the estimated wolf population in North America, the federation said, and the loss would doom the species.

Rep. William Whitehurst, R., Va., who had protested the initial order, announced that it had been canceled last week. He said that the Army Materiel Command planned to develop and test a synthetic substitute for the fur that would have similar frost-resistant properties.

Rep. Whitehurst said that use of synthetic fur is expected to reduce the cost of each hood by nearly \$4, resulting in a net saving of \$1.1 million.

The congressman said that the Defense Department is continuing with its procurement plans for 91,280 flying jacket hoods lined with coyote fur, which is already available on the market. The coyote is not listed as an endangered species.

### Two Men Get 20 Years For Drugs in New York

NEW YORK, June 23 (UPI).—Three men convicted of conspiracy and possession of 86 pounds of heroin, a haul having an estimated street value of \$11.5 million, received prison sentences this week in Manhattan Federal Court.

Victor Panica, 45, and Albert Piorero, 44, were sentenced to 20 years in jail. The third man, Nicholas Christophe, 37, was sentenced to 1-1/2 years. The three were arrested last January.

two anti-test petitions containing a total of 17,500 signatures were landed in to Prime Minister William McMahon and the French consul in Sydney.

Meanwhile, 33-year-old Australian film producer Gordon Mutch said today at least one aircraft would definitely take off this week for the test area to drop four men, including himself, by parachute.

"We definitely have one aircraft (a twin-engine Cessna) and all the supplies, equipment, food and parachutes we need," he said, adding they were trying to get a second plane.

Mr. Mutch, who said he had no political affiliations, said the time of takeoff and the island-hopping route of the small aircraft would be kept secret in case of last-minute attempts to stop them.

French Offices Burned Out  
AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 23 (Reuters).—A 16-year-old youth today admitted in court that he had set fire to the Auckland offices of the French airline UTA on Tuesday.

Police said he told them he would "show the French" if it got back there, how some people felt about the nuclear tests. The fire destroyed the offices, and the Auckland Children's Court was told damage could amount to \$50,000.

World Trade Unions Protest  
BRUSSELS, June 23 (Reuters).—The West's largest non-Communist grouping of trade unions today called on the French gov-

ernment to put an end to its nuclear tests in the Pacific.

In a message to French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Otto Kersten, secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said:

"In the name of the 50 million workers we represent, especially those in New Zealand, Australia, South America and the Pacific Isles, we protest against the Mururoa nuclear tests and demand that they be halted."

### Soviet Parents Appeal to Nixon

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—The parents of a Soviet Jew who married an American girl in a religious ceremony and then was arrested for evading military training have appealed to President Nixon for help.

"We beg you to use your tremendous authority so that our son, Gabriel Shapiro, will be given the opportunity to leave the Soviet Union," said Yakov and Ella Shapiro, parents of the 27-year-old chemical engineer, in an open letter.

The parents gave copies of the letter today to some Western correspondents. They said the text had been telephoned to Mr. Shapiro's wife, the former Judy Silver of Cincinnati, in Washington and that she planned to relay it to the President.

### Tenn. Man Freed In Hijacking Case

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 23 (AP).—A jury yesterday acquitted a Nashville, Tenn., man of air piracy charges and three lesser counts in connection with a Tennessee-to-Florida hijacking of a chartered plane that resulted in the deaths of three persons.

The jury deliberated five hours before returning the verdict for Bobby Wayne Wallace, 32, a former nightclub operator who had been accused of helping George M. Giffe Jr., kidnap Giffe's wife, Susan, and hijack a charter plane from Nashville to Jacksonville in October.

FBI agents said that Giffe shot his wife, pilot Brent Q. Downs and himself on Oct. 4 when the FBI refused to allow the plane to refuel for a flight to Freeport, Bahamas. Defense attorney James Neal maintained that Mr. Wallace was forced to accompany Giffe, whom he characterized as a gun-carrying "wild man."

## More Than Half for Defense

### Budget for the New Pakistan Seen Very Much Like the Old

By James P. Sterba

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 23 (UPI).—It was 114 degrees in Rawalpindi Saturday and hotter elsewhere in Pakistan—hardly the most opportune moment to announce a stiff tax increase on cold drinks.

It was also less than two weeks before President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was scheduled to talk about peace with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India—perhaps not the best time to announce that Pakistan would spend more money on its armed forces than ever before.

And it was six months since Mr. Bhutto began announcing major reform programs to help the poor—but probably as good a time as any to tell them that the national pocketbook was too thin to do much about putting the reform programs into action.

All these announcements were there on Saturday, cryptically sprinkled among the remains of pages of numbers in Pakistan's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1. It did not take local economists and diplomats long to decipher the fact that Mr. Bhutto's social revolution would largely remain, at least for a while, in the realm of rhetoric.

The budget was the first hard evidence since Mr. Bhutto became president last December that the new Pakistan was, in terms of government programs, very much like the old Pakistan.

"I got out the file I wrote on last year's budget and read it," an economist from a Western embassy said today. "I can use the same language again this year."

### Small Start

Minister of Finance Mubashir Hasan stressed in his budget speech to the nation that Mr. Bhutto's announced reforms would take time to put into effect. But there were some relatively small sums allocated this year to initiate the radical transformation of society Mr. Bhutto promised.

For example, of a total budget of \$680 million, more than \$405 million was earmarked for defense and the military, while only about \$20 million was allocated for a "massive program of low-cost housing and environmental improvement."

About \$23 million was allocated for starting a nationwide public-works program to provide jobs for millions of unemployed and underemployed people. But this amount shrinks in significance when compared with the \$3.2 mil-

## Mrs. Gandhi Ends 10-Day Trip to 3 Europe Nations

BUDAPEST, June 23 (UPI).—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today ended a 10-day tour to explain India's policies in Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Mrs. Gandhi left Budapest for home. During her three-day visit to Hungary, she met top-ranking officials. At a news conference today, she said that "India wants to stabilize the situation on the Indian subcontinent, but we do not know the exact intentions of Pakistan."

Mrs. Gandhi linked the situation in Asia with that of Europe. "These two problems cannot be separated. A relaxation of tensions in Europe helps Asia, and vice versa," she said.



ART IN FLORENCE

Henry Moore's Work: Equal to Challenges

By Hilton Kramer

FLORENCE (NYT).—In one of the most beautiful open-air settings in the world—the Forte di Belvedere, in the hills overlooking the city of Florence—the sculpture of Henry Moore is on display this summer in one of the most extraordinary exhibitions any modern artist has ever had in this venerable art-haunted city. A selection of major works in stone and bronze from the last quarter-century is installed on the spacious, multi-leveled terraces of what was once a fortress (commissioned by Giovanni de' Medici) and is now a public park, while the four floors of the principal building house a comprehensive retrospective of small sculpture, drawings and prints.

This is the largest exhibition of Mr. Moore's work ever mounted in a single place—188 sculptures, ranging from an academic stone carving of a "Head of the Virgin" executed in 1922-23, to the monumental abstract bronzes and carvings completed in 1970. Drawings and prints from the same 48-year period bring the total number of works in the exhibition to 289.

Only a very large talent could sustain an exhibition on this scale, and only a talent of a

On the Arts Agenda

The second performance of Michael Tippett's Symphony No. 3 will be given June 25 at Royal Festival Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra under Colin Davis.

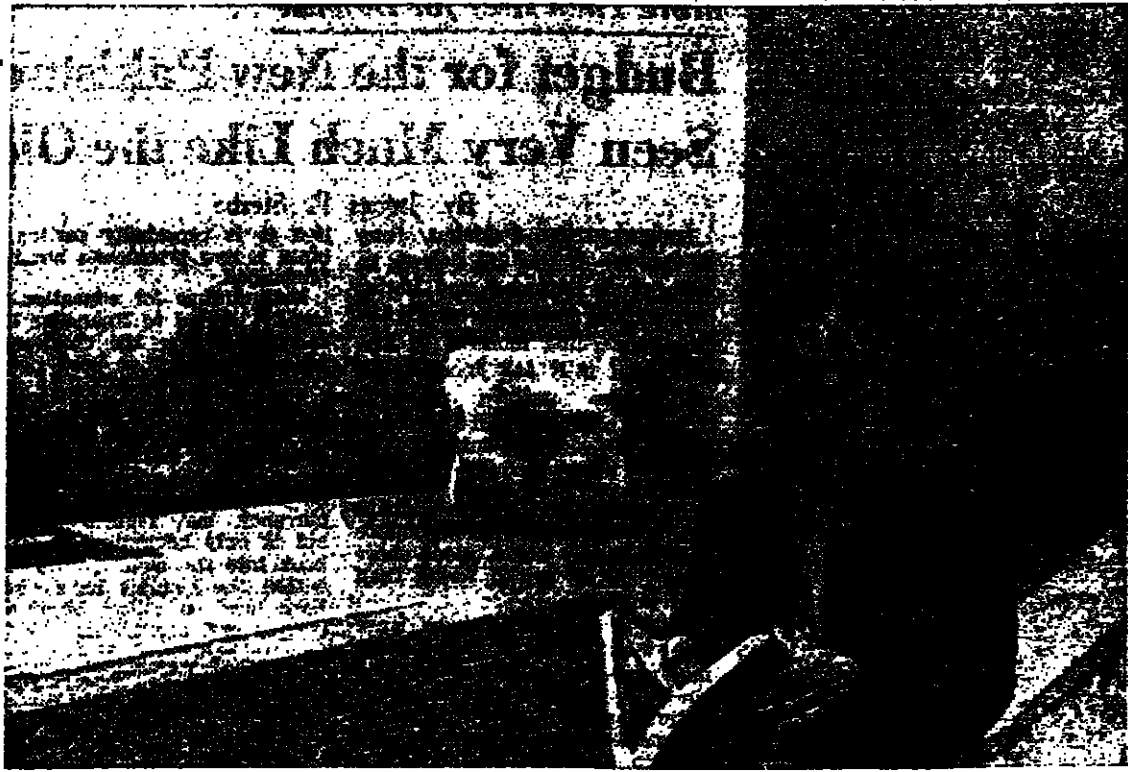
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The Festival of the City of London will celebrate the 10th year of its founding this year with a varied program of events running from July 10 to 22. Among the principal events are performances of Bach's B-minor Mass in St. Paul's Cathedral under Carlo Maria Giulini with the New Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus, a new review highlighting "the best" of Noel Coward at the Mermaid Theatre, Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" with the London Symphony under John Pritchard and with Janet Baker, Richard

Lewis and Thomas Hemslay as soloists, a production of Handel's "The Faithful Shepherd" by the Unicorn Opera Group, the world premiere of Andrzej Panufnik's Concerto for Violin and Strings with Yehudi Menuhin as conductor and soloist, and other events presented in historic buildings. (Festival Box Office, Old Change Court, London EC4.)

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Michael Bentley, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and a group of colleagues are planning "an evening of musical relaxation" under the title of "Midsummer Madness" July 2 at Royal Albert Hall in London. The evening is scheduled to include a helping of Beethoven-type "jollies" with a variety of surprise embellishments, ending the orchestra's silver jubilee season.



Henry Moore at exhibition of his works in hills overlooking Florence.

given monumental expression—that the great appeal of Mr. Moore's later work lies. It is only when one enters the small, indoor galleries at the Forte di Belvedere that one is reminded of the other strains of his sensibility.

For there, in the small sculptures and drawings of the thirties, with their dazzling audacities of form and invention, one feels suddenly more deeply in touch with the inner man. The imagery, at once surreal and abstract, erotic and symbolic, given over by the terms of its style to an exploration of an interior universe, is crowded with feelings—troubled, sometimes violent—that have no place in the later work.

There is, to be sure, an impressive continuity in Mr. Moore's work, but it is not the only possible continuity one can imagine his work's having traced. He has chosen to pursue certain paths, and has firmly turned his back on others, as indeed every major artist does. In his later, monumental work, he has chosen a form of public speech and has thereby eliminated from his sculpture the language of the private self that once

haunted his vision—never exclusively, but as one element of a dialectic.

It is precisely this affirmation of a public speech, together with the pastoral form it assumes, that many artists and critics of the younger generation cannot forgive Henry Moore. A more anxious idiom would be acceptable, or a sculptural language that—in the currently accepted mode—displayed no discernible emotion at all. But a sense of well-being, a sense of harmony with the earth, a celebration of benevolence, even romantic feeling—this is no longer acceptable to many, for it violates both their aesthetic doctrines and their sense of reality. Thus, the critic of The Times of London was moved to dismiss the later Moore as "immense relics," and few of the artists and critics encountered at the Venice Biennale could even be bothered coming to Florence.

Yet the public—a notably young public—is flocking to this show with enthusiasm, and the visitors tend to stay on for hours. They linger in the shadows cast by these monumental sculptures, and give the impression of being in perfect harmony

IRVING MARDER  
Pub-Blight in Montparnasse

Coming back from The Select... I had shored off at the sight of Harold Stearns who I knew would want to talk horses... Full of my evening wine I passed the collection of inmates at the Rotonde and, scoring vice and the collective instinct, crossed the boulevard to the Dome. The Dome was crowded too, but there were people there who had worked.

HERNOLD HEMINGWAY  
"A Moveable Feast"

PARIS (NYT).—The century, the writer and the Dome itself were young—in their early twenties—that evening, as Hemingway crossed the Boulevard Montparnasse to visit a café where he could share the company of people "who had worked." This year the Dome is celebrating its 15th birthday. Hemingway, if he were alive, would be a year or two younger. If he returned, would he recognize the place? It seems unlikely. This famous oasis, a landmark for three generations of Americans, has (in the opinion of some of its old habitués) suffered a fate worse than death: it has been transformed into a cross between sham-Victorian pub and a Parisian "drug-store."

The Rotonde, across the street, got a similar treatment recently. And now the last refuge between it and the Select, a small café called the Cosmos, has gone the same route. The Select itself and the Coupole, opposite, haven't changed much in recent years, but they are exceptions. Elsewhere in Montparnasse pub-blight is endemic. It has laid its heavy hand on both sides of the boulevard, as far as the site of the old Gare Montparnasse.

To be strictly objective, though, it's surprising to find, after a half-century, how much of Hemingway's Montparnasse is still unchanged—at least outwardly. Starting at the corner of the Boulevard Montparnasse, across from the Port-Royal Metro station, and walking up the boulevard: The Closely des Lilas ("the nearest good café when we lived in the flat over the sawmill"), the Negre de Tou-

louse ("where our red and white checker were in the wooden smoking rings in a back waiting for us to come to dinner"), and the bakery, both of which have on two streets ("I crossed the street [N des Champs] and went into the back of bakery that fronted on the Boulevard Mo and put through the good bread and oven and the shop to the street"). What further down on the same side, I might add.

Continuing the westward journey, to the intersection of the Boulevards Mo and Raspail, Rodin's monumental statue which looks as if it had been there not Hemingway's time but forever. Then, at corner, the Rotonde (which was not, in it way code, "good and true," and therefore and, about 50 yards beyond it, the Sel was O.K. Across the boulevard and in on the Rue Montparnasse, another last Falselt is still going strong. (The C the boulevard didn't appear on the s the end of 1971.)

Down the street from the Coupole, in the old Gare, there is an outline a building site surrounding the impact of a new housing development: "Le Vill parnasse," the sign says.

Old habits die hard, and walking the boulevard, I found myself in front of going in and settling down in what is my favorite corner. Two or three of the ers are still there, and one of them is my coffee. It was as good as ever. D I managed to forget for a while what done to the Dome, and what they were do down the street. "Authentic village maybe. As it happened, I glanced up coffee at that moment and saw among it by two potential villagers, walking as who looked very familiar: Jean-Paul S. Simons de Beaulieu.

Theater in London: Waiting for the Summer Season

By John Walker

LONDON, June 23 (NYT).—It has been a quiet week for theater, as if everyone were taking a deep breath before the summer schedule is upon us, beginning with the Royal Shakespeare Company's London season.

The one new play this week, Amos Mckadi's "Jinks" at the Act Inn Theater Club, provided some indigestible lunchtime entertainment.

Set in Mr. Mckadi's homeland, Israel, it examines the relationship between a successful, pontificating architect and his restless wife, as seen through the medium

of an outsider, Jinks, one of those symbolic tramps who have tried of waiting for Godot. Everyone talks a great deal, although they say very little. Efficiently acted by Peter Cartwright, Inigo Jackson, and Margaret Robertson, the play was not helped by Mr. Mckadi's direction.

Other recent openings in London: "An Othello" by Charles Marowitz after Shakespeare, at The Open Space. Fascinating radical rewrite, even if it loses much of the resonance of the original, that turns the Moor into an obsequious house Negro, up-

staged by heroic field Negro Iago and assassinated by his white racist masters.

"The Alo'vianist" by Ben Jonson, in repertory at the Young Vic. Another rewrite, an attempt to set Jonson's humor in the present day, which is funny in a farcical way.

"The Hostage" by Brendan Behan at the Theatre Workshop. A soft-centered production by Joan Littlewood, considering the present Irish troubles, but still worth seeing for the reputation of the stalwarts from the original version, 14 years ago giving still-fresh performances.

The Royal Shakespeare Com-

pany opened its London last night at the Alda Terry Hand's production "Merchant of Venice" with James as Shylock and Elizabeth as Portia.

Its second production Gorky's "The Lower" opens on June 29. I first presented at the Arts Theater in 1902, seen in London 10 years will be directed by David T. Lewis, a musical by Sir Arthur Pinero's "The Wells," whose cast Jan Richardson and Mr. opens at Sadler's W. June 21.

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## On Letting George Do It

By most estimates, Sen. George S. McGovern has almost all the delegates he needs, either in hand or in prospect, for a first-ballot nomination, and while no candidate ever thinks he has enough money, he probably is in a position to attract a sufficiency of that. But where his cup runneth over, where he is rich beyond measure, is in a super-abundance of unsolicited advice. Having confounded the predictions and expectations of all the experts—including, one would surmise, some of his own most zealous supporters, he is now being freely counseled to abandon the fresh and often radical doctrines that have carried him through an almost impossibly testing obstacle course from New Hampshire to New York and to make himself more conventionally acceptable. He is being told that his voice is flat and his style colorless, that he doesn't exhort or electrify. It is being said that he must "clarify" the positions he has taken up to now, which is another way of saying that he must modify them to the taste of one or another of the challengers that he has disposed of along the way. In brief, he is being hassled and chivvied to become precisely the antithesis of what he has presented himself to be, which is something new and apart from the old political establishment, and to seek security in some hypothetical center where the decisive votes of the American electorate have always been supposed to be.

Well, there may be great political wisdom in a lot of this, but frankly, having been among the pundits who grossly misjudged the McGovern candidacy from the beginning, we are sufficiently shell-shocked by his stunning successes to be wary—at least for now, mind you—with advice. Just for one thing, we're not quite as certain as we thought we were about just where that center is to which Sen. McGovern is now being asked to move. True, his total popular vote, in all the primaries he contested against a proliferation of candidates, is not the truest register of voting sentiment across a representative sample of the electorate. But it says something about a degree of popular disenchantment with things as they are that does not encourage conventional reliance on the old politics.

For another thing, it is important to consider who is doing most of the hassling. Who is it that's saying that McGovern would be a "disaster" for the Democrats? Who is heaping scorn upon his boisterous, hot-eyed, tireless army of party irregulars who have out-fought and outorganized and outworked the organization regulars? Who is telling the senator that what was good enough in January and June, and presumably will be good enough in July, will not wash in November because it's too woolly or too wild? The answer is that today's chorus of advisers—without portfolio to George McGovern—is made up in considerable measure of (1) columnists and commentators who still can't believe, or

admit, that he's all but won the whole thing and that they were horribly and consistently wrong about his prospects; (2) governors and other party leaders who backed losers in the race and are likewise unwilling to concede to their own supporters that they made a mistake; (3) the losers themselves who would like to find some vindication of their own performance by forcing Sen. McGovern to repudiate his. And (4) old hands from earlier Democratic administrations and/or campaigns whose current put-downs of Sen. McGovern reflect at least in part their concern about how they can still scramble aboard the bandwagon. After having missed it, and where—or even if—they can find a suitable seat.

None of this is to suggest that a campaign fitted to the many rough-and-tumble of the primaries does not need some overhauling and refitting before it's ready for the big struggle in the fall. Large parts of the McGovern program on taxes, welfare, defense, and foreign policy, as it has been unfolded on the deadrun these past months, have struck us as hastily assembled. In some cases misconceived, and in others incomprehensible, and therefore susceptible to what could be fatal misunderstanding. Mr. McGovern would not be the first candidate to be victimized in the fall by false impressions and distorted images allowed to form in the spring under the particular pressures of primaries involving disparate electorates in widely differing states. So there is obviously a need for rethinking and re-statement and we gather that process is under way. There is also an urgent need for reconciliation with substantial elements of the party who find the senator's philosophy, to say the least, unsettling; and that need also seems to be recognized by the more responsible and realistic members of the McGovern camp including, we would judge, the candidate himself. He did not get where he is by being entirely insensitive to his political implications.

Whether he will, or can, adjust enough to bring some greater cohesion to his sorely divided party is something else. There are enormous differences to be reconciled. How much he ought to change is also something else which nobody should be too quick to be categorical about. It might just be that a low-key, plain-spoken gentle revolutionary is what a large number of voters really want. No self-respecting pundit, ourselves included, could consider letting George do it all by himself without at least a little critical counseling from time to time. But as of right now, we do not count ourselves among those sufficiently in tune with whatever it is that is rolling the American electorate to be offering him advice with any confidence. In short, when you look at his record you have to ask yourself just who it is—the senator or the rest of us—who is most in need of going back to the drawing-board.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Impotence on Hijacking

The toothless condemnation of aerial hijacking that finally emerged from the Security Council this week after 10 days of backstage maneuvering exemplifies the international impotence that drove many of the world's frustrated airline pilots to walk off their jobs Monday.

Although the "consensus" agreement expresses "grave concern" over the continuing threat to passengers and crews by worldwide acts of aerial piracy, it offers no concrete proposals for dealing with this problem effectively at an international level. Specifically the Council was too timid, because some of its members are still too preoccupied with narrow national interests to initiate the system of sanctions that is needed to insure that international conventions to control hijacking are universally observed.

The pilots and their endangered passengers may find some consolation in a vote by the

International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal to begin drawing up plans for enforcement machinery. It is unlikely, however, that such machinery will become effective so long as the attitudes reflected in the Security Council prevail.

Meanwhile, the pilots and some affiliated unions are planning further direct action in the form of selective boycotts against individual countries that fail to extradite or punish hijackers. Such arbitrary action by a private group or groups is never desirable and could have serious unintended diplomatic repercussions. But the pilots—who have a special responsibility for the safety of their passengers—can hardly be blamed if they take the law into their own hands as long as the nations of the world fail to provide a viable alternative through enforceable international law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Juliana Visits France

In spite of all the formal display, the visit of Dutch Queen Juliana to France was in the constellation of opposing concepts of both countries on the matter of European policy. France desires a Europe of the Europeans, where national entities dominate (France a little more than the other members); a Europe which clearly moves away from the United States, and so a Europe which is more European than Atlantic-minded.

The Netherlands wants a really integrated Europe, with supranational institutions enjoying far-reaching and clear authority; a Europe which, basing itself on a community of interests with the United States, is integrated in the Atlantic community. In the

French approach there is a snake in the grass however, which at first sight seems a simple demand of realism and sound judgment, is in fact at the same time an attempt to thrust anti-Atlantic attitudes upon Europe. The Netherlands doesn't want that—and what's more—England doesn't either.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

### Climate for Peace Talks

The days ahead will show if Hanoi has decided to heed the advice of the "Soviet friend." One favorable sign lies in the "tough" declaration made by the North Vietnamese ambassador in Peking, who did not mince any words with the policies of President Nixon, but who underlined Hanoi's "willingness to negotiate."

—From La Nation (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 24, 1897

BRUSSELS—M. Del Beke, a member of the Chamber, today introduced a motion censuring the recent utterances of the government in favor of universal military service. Belgium, he declared, is a neutral state, yet nevertheless it had spent, since 1840, three milliards of francs for military purposes. The country's independence is, it is stated, guaranteed by the Powers of Europe. There is therefore no need for a large military budget.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1922

CINCINNATI—Samuel Gompers was unanimously elected president of the American Federation of Labor at today's session of the conference being held by the federation here. He has been president of the federation since 1882. The following amendments to the Constitution were urged by the members assembled: 1—Congress to have power to veto Supreme Court decisions, 2—workers' right to organize, 3—workers' right to strike, 4—abolition of child labor.



## John Vann's Legacy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The irony in last week's military funeral for John Paul Vann at Arlington National Cemetery was the prominence of cabinet members and four-star generals, symbolizing the very Establishmentarians whose bungling in Indochina he battled for a decade.

Like the funeral, many eulogies have distorted Vann's unique role in Vietnam. Hawks have painted him as a superpatriot, bravely but simplistically questing after military victory. Doves have depicted him as a former critic of the war somehow corrupted by power into embracing what had once disillusioned him.

The facts are dramatically different. Besides being one of the very few heroic figures to emerge from the war, Vann from the first to the last was a non-conformist critic of tragically mistaken policies that moved Saigon and Washington. At the end, performing essentially military duties formerly entrusted to a lieutenant-general, Vann had not changed his critical outlook as an obscure lieutenant-colonel a decade earlier. That hard, critical view is his legacy.

### Talked Privately

What changed was Vann's discretion. Although still outspoken, Vann realized in 1970 that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon would sack him at the next outbreak. Knowing his influence would abruptly end if he became a dismissed rebel, Vann avoided public criticism. But talking privately to us late into the night at campsites in the Vietnamese wilderness, Vann left no doubt he felt anti-Communist forces in Vietnam had made a mess of it.

Most important, Vann deeply believed 50,000 American lives lost in Vietnam were tragically unnecessary. He felt that if President Johnson in 1965 had fixed as hard U.S. policy the prevention of a Communist takeover and nothing more, as few as 100,000 U.S. troops would have sufficed.

But that would have required immediate strengthening of the South Vietnamese Army—in effect, Vietnamization four years before it came. As a lieutenant-colonel in the early 1960s, Vann urged arming ARVN with M-16 automatic rifles in place of obsolete M-1 carbines. The Pentagon refused, forcing ARVN to lag

behind well-equipped U.S. troops, who then did most of the fighting—and dying.

With the advent of Richard M. Nixon and Vietnamization in 1969, Vann's views became more respectable and his voice more powerful. But he criticized the slow U.S. troop withdrawal and argued unsuccessfully with Gen. Creighton Abrams and the Pentagon against keeping tens of thousands of American combat soldiers in a useless residual role.

### Critical of Thieu

His private ire in recent years was strongest against President Nguyen Van Thieu and his intimate relationship with Ambassador Bunker. Whereas the embassy in Saigon viewed Thieu as the best Vietnamese leader available to the United States, Vann felt his political intrigues undercut the war effort. In official circles, he made no secret he felt Bunker was much too soft on Thieu.

Specifically, Vann never forgave Bunker for not fighting Thieu's imprisonment of opposition leader Tran Ngoc Chau ("One of the greatest men I ever knew"). To Vann, Thieu's peremptory personal policies were steeped in crass politics and, therefore, damaged the war effort. Anticipating this year's Communist offensive, Vann battled for months before Thieu finally replaced incompetent commanders in the threatened Central Highlands.

Unlike the U.S. military, Vann fully understood how political the Vietnam war really was. While American generals last year shrugged off the fiasco of Thieu's unopposed re-election, Vann perceived it as a heavy blow to South Vietnam's future.

Vann often said U.S. military intervention in Vietnam should have been continuously supplied by sea rather than through the gargantuan logistical apparatus that overflooded South Vietnam. Acres and acres of now-deserted camps were seen by him as mute testimony to the stupidity of American military bureaucrats.

He despised the armchair generals in their air-conditioned officers' clubs and loathed those Foreign Service officers assigned to the pacification program who valiantly tried never to hear a shot fired in anger. In return, they viewed Vann as a pop-off who did not play by the rules.

What dismayed them most was

Vann's talent at beating the bureaucratic system. Against Gen. Abrams' wishes, he piloted his own helicopter—perhaps ensuring his death in battle but giving him a mobility unequalled among senior officials. Last year, he named a junior Foreign Service officer as his deputy for pacification, overriding determined State Department opposition.

John Vann was by no means the only sensitive U.S. official appalled by American and Vietnamese officialdom. But unlike so many, Vann never forgot that the tranny of Communism was the greater evil for South Vietnam.

It was this rare marriage of dedication and iconoclasm that made Vann indispensable. In assessing Vann's death, that is the essential point to be made, because the combination is so sadly lacking in the misery of Vietnam.

## An American Dilemma

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM—At 73, Gunnar Myrdal looks like the film version of a shaggy, rambling professor wise with age. He maintains the interests that made him an international scholarly figure: economic development of the poor countries, for example, and the race relations problems that he exploded in his 1944 classic, "An American Dilemma."

During the recent Stockholm conference he lectured on economics and the environment, weaving in such themes as the limits to growth, the psychology of affluence, climate and productivity, population. He had some characteristic common-sense words on inflation, suggesting that one major cause is the dogged unwillingness of people to "make sacrifices in their private consumption large enough to pay for the public expenditures they want."

But there is evidently one subject closest to his heart: the United States. He has spent so much time there that many Swedes think of him as an American. He says that most of his friends are Americans and that, with them, he does not really consider himself a foreigner. Over his desk is a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence.

### Ideals in U.S.

"I've always been optimistic about America," he said in a conversation the other day.

"Why? Why do I sit here working when I could spend my time with wine and girls? Because ideals mean something. They mean something special in America."

"America is the one country that can make radical changes. I think it's the puritan legacy. That has some bad inheritances in the way of self-righteousness and sex—I have probably stayed in more American hotels than anyone, and I have seen the way men behave at conventions. That's one part of the puritan legacy. But there is also the possibility of conversion. The sense that you are wrong and can change."

"How quickly America can change. You entered the war as isolationists and ended it as equally extreme interventionists."

There was Prohibition. In American history there are many examples of big and rapid changes that make it worthwhile to hope, to stick to one's ideals.

"Even in the McCarthy times I never lost faith in America. I knew the vote and the court would matter in the end."

Then Professor Myrdal approached the subject that has lately made him an irritant to some Americans. That is Vietnam.

"I am chairman of the International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes in Indochina," he said. "I don't say it's a pleasure. But for my conscience's sake I could not say no."

"We have sponsored five international conferences, and we took much evidence. There was tremendous attention here in Sweden, but not a word in the United States except in underground or Communist papers."

"Sweden is a defensive aggression. You are sick and tired of it and don't want to hear anything about it. You are defending yourselves against knowing too well what the world thinks of you."

Some American diplomats and officials have dismissed Myrdal's views on Vietnam as just ideology of the left. They did the same when Sweden's Social Democratic premier, Olof Palme, criticized the nature of the American war in his opening address to the environment conference. But they miss the point about public

produced by hand spec an uncontrolled real estate market, a similar "shum" has been reached in so because of the total a real estate market amongst the "landed" municipal authorities more effective use of

● Housing construct dapest in the 1950s was in absolute figures 11 1890s, measuring 5.5 dv 1,000 inhabitants. Th of supply of housing munal services is roug cent below what the general development city. While roughly of national income goes to capitalist countries, is 17 percent in the 50 155 percent in Hungar cent in Poland, 6.6 Romania and 19 per cent garia.

● The authors also apparent conflicts with gonal planning com the socialist bloc, in the Soviet Union. Eastern Europe, they a is a move to reverse city' bias of planners: wanted to spread ( growth into new town Soviet Union, they a is a younger generation economists, sociologists, ophers and architects the big cities should as motors of the acle technological revolution.

The phenomenon o peasants' mentioned in is familiar all over Ea rope. But in Hungary come especially notice of the mobility of the work force, caused in labor shortages and va wages allowed under the nante reform.

According to Konrad kmyl, this has led to urbanization, and has a peculiar social class it in two economic system same time.

Due to the rustic moving into cities (wh also in such cities as the peasant-workers off mote long distances, r hostels, or build shacks outside of the cities.

Those who do get r to enter the city as have to wait five years for cheap, city housing high rents on the privet market though they are generally low.

"A situation came h where, in a particular case, clerical staff or tradesmen live in town bulk of the unskilled bay nate. One could well, urban accommodation way turns into a fact they continue to live in the countryside."

The possible solution, is to allow more urb rather than to try to control it and to prom pecton between agricul industry."



## No Controls on DM, Schiller Says

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters).—Finance Minister Karl Schiller today said West Germany will introduce currency controls in response to the devaluation of the pound sterling. He said the devaluation of the pound is a "late morning conference" and that the country's five exchange markets will be closed.

Schiller said the devaluation of the pound is a "late morning conference" and that the country's five exchange markets will be closed.

## Pound Support Up to \$2.6 Billion

BRUSSELS, June 23 (AP).—Support for sterling by European central banks has amounted to the equivalent of \$2.6 billion in the past two weeks, a high monetary official said today. Nearly half the support came yesterday, when central banks purchased sterling to the equivalent of \$1.233 billion, the official said.

shutting of the foreign exchange markets a mark of solidarity with the other European countries which will give the markets "a breathing spell."

## Germans See C Float Against Dollar

BRUSSELS, June 23 (AP).—Finance Minister Karl Schiller today said that a joint float against the dollar is "possible" when foreign exchange markets reopen, probably in July.

Schiller said Belgium believes the EEC should retain its currency agreement, under which currencies cannot vary more than 2.25 percent from the mark. He said Belgium and West Germany shared this view.

Schiller said the EEC is "at the moment" in a "critical" position. He said that the EEC is "at the moment" in a "critical" position.

## Company Reports

Company	1971	1972
Central Bank	22.2	21.2
Bank of England	2.4	2.4
Bank of France	0.45	0.45
Bank of Italy	64.2	61.6
Bank of Japan	11.30	11.04
Bank of Spain	1.47	1.49

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## Swiss Expect Devaluations Of 3 Monies

## Name Sterling, Lira And Danish Krone

BERN, June 23 (AP).—The Swiss government expects an early devaluation of the pound sterling, lira, and the Danish kroner, a spokesman of the Economics Ministry told a news conference today.

Finance Ministry spokesman Joberg Boller also announced that the Swiss National Bank had stopped support of the dollar and pound and closed foreign exchange markets.

He said it will be decided later whether the national bank measures would also remain in force Monday.

Mr. Boller said the devaluation of the three currencies was expected to come "shortly." He made plain, however, that the government had not received any such notification from the governments of the three countries.

The Swiss government will withhold any further decisions pending the outcome of the EEC central bankers meeting tomorrow, he said.

## Japan Reportedly to Close Exchange Market Indefinitely

TOKYO, June 23 (AP).—The Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan decided tonight to close the foreign exchange market for an indefinite period starting tomorrow, the newspaper Asahi reported.

It said the decision will be given to foreign exchange banks tomorrow morning. The report could not be confirmed immediately.

The reaction here to the floating of the pound was somewhat sparse, occurring as the Tokyo business day was coming to a close.

Officials in the international and foreign exchange departments of major banks expressed considerable concern over possible repercussions in the form of calls for another revaluation of the yen.

Trading company officials were reported to believe that the most immediate trouble spot might be business with China and North Korea, with which trade is settled almost entirely in sterling.

Despite a feeling that Japan is well protected against speculative inflows, there is considerable concern that a devaluation of the pound would focus attention on Japan's heavy surplus position.

Japan's exports to Britain in May totaled \$70.5 million, up 148 percent from a year earlier. It was by far the largest rate of gain for Japanese shipments to

any major market during the past month.

An official at Mitsubishi Bank forecast that the attitude of other countries toward Japan during a renewed period of currency crisis will put the Japanese in a very difficult position.

## Japan Shaves Its Bank Rate

TOKYO, June 23 (Reuters).—Japan today cut its bank rate to the lowest postwar level—move seriously criticized as showing serious Japanese desire to help solve international monetary problems.

Government officials said the move was particularly good in view of Britain's decision to float sterling—announced shortly after the Japanese rate was cut to 4.25 from 4.75 percent—which might increase international pressure for another yen revaluation.

Japan has been under mounting criticism from the United States and Western Europe for its continuing large trade surpluses. But officials said the surplus would now level off as the bank rate cut and other government measures accelerated Japan's economic recovery.

They warned, however, that the reduction could not be expected to start an exodus of short-term dollar funds out of Japan.

For this reason, Japan will take additional steps to expand imports and restrain exports on a more short-term basis, after the election of a new prime minister next month, the officials said.

This would involve larger import quotas for some goods, stepped up liberalization on the import of others, and orderly exports to prevent Japanese goods from flooding and disrupting specific markets, they said.

Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, said the lower official discount rate would lead to reduction of long-term interest rates, facilitating foreign flotation of yen bonds in Japan and promoting Japanese investments in foreign securities.

But he told reporters that economic activity should be accelerated, because Japan still had a trade surplus which was outstanding among advanced nations of the world.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Montedison to Sell Plants to Russia

Montecatini Edison says it will supply the Soviet Union with chemical plants valued at 25 billion lire (about \$43 million). Montedison, a state-controlled concern, will supply a plant for production of triacetate cellulose with a yearly capacity of 42,000 tons and a plant for production of polypropylene with a capacity of 30,000 tons a year. Montedison will also supply know-how and technical assistance for assembling the plants.

## Levitz Hearing Postponed

The Securities and Exchange Commission has again postponed a hearing on Levitz Furniture Corp.'s failure to report union dealings in a prospectus for a stock offering. A commission examiner has allowed a delay until at least July 5 for the hearing, which was to have been held on June 26. A spokesman says that the staff, which charged Levitz was not disclosing a union

organizing campaign when it filed a 600,000 share offering on April 11, wants additional time to consider a proposed settlement offer entered by Levitz. The original hearing, set for June 12, was postponed at the request of Levitz.

## ITT to Sell Shares of Canteen

International Telephone & Telegraph is preparing to sell 2.7 million shares of Canteen Corp. The shares, which represent 45 percent of Canteen's stock, are being sold as the initial step in ITT's ordered divestiture of Canteen. None of the proceeds will accrue to Canteen. Some 250,000 shares will be purchased by Daiwa Securities and Yamashita Securities for resale in Japan to a limited number of institutions. Under terms of a consent decree with the Justice Department, ITT is obligated to divest itself of all of its ownership in Canteen by Sept. 24, 1973. Earlier this week ITT sold 1.4 million shares of Avis for the same reason.

## With Notable Exception of London

## Almost All Major Stock Exchanges Fall

PARIS, June 23 (REUTERS).—Turmoil on the foreign exchange markets triggered a decline on almost all of the major stock exchanges today with the notable exception of London.

Boasted by the prospect of a less expensive value on sterling, investors bid up the shares of export-oriented firms whose sales should be the first beneficiaries of a downward floating currency.

The Financial Times index of common stocks closed with a gain of 15-1/2 points for the day—at 506.7. British Petroleum was up 20 pence at 536 1/2. Bank was ahead 20 at 970. Unilever added 15 3/4 at 381 1/2. Thorn Electronics rose 15 1/2 at 510 and Burnham Oil gained 12 at 453 1/2.

Government bonds scored gains of up to two points in the medium and long-term issues. Gold issues were not traded following Bank of England measures applying exchange controls to transactions with the sterling area.

On the Continent, prices moved lower with the exception of Brussels. Belgian issues rose, with Petrofina adding 70 at 4,870. But Dutch international issues and shares of West German firms were lower.

Frankfurt Prices  
The uncertainty over what impact the float will have on German industry and the widespread fear that exchange controls are imminent drove prices in Frankfurt lower. Siemens lost 6 1/2. Hoechst was down 3. Bayer ceased 2 3/5.

VW, the nation's leading exporter, dropped 4 and Daimler-Benz was down 6.

Stock prices in Zurich closed lower, but the losses were not large. Declining issues outnumbered advances 43-to-10.

The largest losers on the Paris Bourse were noted in banks, electricals, foods and autos. Except for gold mining stocks, international issues were mostly lower.

WASHINGTON, June 23 (VFP).—The second time in 10 months, the unilateral action of a major world monetary power, taken without advance warning, foreshadows a period of uncertainty in international monetary markets.

The British decision to float caught Washington as well as Britain's prospective new EEC partners by surprise, as did President Nixon's decision last Aug. 15 to cut the dollar loose from gold.

But the British bombshell is of somewhat lesser dimensions, first because of widespread expectations of a lower rate for the pound, and second because Britain no longer holds the economic sway or importance it once did.

Despite the attempt of the U.S. government to downplay the significance of the British step, a lower rate for the pound than the \$2.60 agreed upon at the Smithsonian Institution last December represents the first crumbling of that agreement.

"The Treasury has been in touch with other monetary authorities," said a U.S. statement, "and we share their conviction that the British action need not disturb the basic exchange rate relationship established by the Smithsonian agreement."

Yesterday, Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker had told a congressional subcommittee that because of Britain's strong balance-of-payments situation this year so far, a devaluation was unlikely. He said that the major countries would "stick with" the Smithsonian agreement.

But Treasury officials late today were said to be hoping for a quick end to the British float.

Prime Rate Moves Up  
NEW YORK, June 23 (AP).—First National City Bank boosted its prime lending rate to 5 1/4 percent, effective Monday, from the previous 5 1/8 percent and was quickly followed by a number of other banks which moved up from 5 percent. Among these were Chemical Bank, Marine Midland, Irving Trust and First Pennsylvania.

## Prices Drop Sharply on N.Y. Market

## Steady Decline Follows News of British Move

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted steadily lower today as worry-laden investors pondered the twin developments of higher prime rates at home and the decision by Britain to let the pound float.

Given these facts and a flock of uncertainties—fears of Sen. George McGovern's platform as the leading Democratic contender for the nomination, fears of tax increases and a ballooning federal deficit in 1973, and fears of stocks with high price-earnings ratios—it was small wonder that prices closed at their lowest level of the session.

The Dow Jones Industrial average sank 6.03 to 944.69. One analyst noted that declining issues this week have out-paced advancing stocks, thereby weakening the market's "technical" position.

Gold stocks, which seem to come to life when the market suffers any currency jitters, ran true to form. Campbell Red Lake Mines was up 1 1/2 to 41 7/8. American-South African Investment gained 1 1/2 to 52 1/2. Homestake Mining rose to 38 3/4 and Dome Mines was up 1 1/4 to 78. International Mining rose 1 to 12 1/4.

A standout among the easing glamour group was Schering-Plough, climbing 1 3/8 to 119 7/8, its highest price ever.

Curtiss-Wright, the biggest point loser on the active list, fell 1 3/8 to 49 5/8 in profit trading. Its stake in the Wankel engine powered Curtiss-Wright to record prices this week.

American Airlines, down 1 1/8 to 39, has been soft since the carrier recently reported its net loss for May exceeded the year-ago deficit.

The glamour losers included losses of more than 2 points each in Simplicity Pattern, ARA Services, Natomas and Control Data. The two leading percentage losers were the common stock of American Export Industries, off 5/8 to 3 7/8, and the preferred shares down 2 to 16. Seen as a possible burdensome cost for the company were newly-issued government standards for sanitation devices on ships.

Amer Prices Ease  
Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index fell 0.05 to 27.37. Teleprompter fell 1 to 29 1/4, while Syntex dropped 1 7/8 to 83 3/4. Equity National was off 1 to 5 3/4. Tyco Laboratories fell 1 3/8 to 16 7/8, and Imperial Oil lost 2 to 37. A press report on the stock market over-panic.

Binney & Smith fell 1 1/4 to 65 7/8. B & S and Chesapeake-Pond's broke off merger negotiations. The latter, traded on the Big Board, edged up 3/8 to 78 3/8.

Guerdon Industrial, however, gained 2 to 25 3/4. City Investing, which owns approximately 55 percent of Guerdon, said it intends to acquire the balance of Guerdon's outstanding shares through a merger.

City Investing eased 1/8 to 17 on the Big Board. In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index closed at 140.14, down 0.29.

Corporate, tax exempt and government bonds traded narrowly mixed, the better part of today's quiet session and closed about unchanged.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Mobil Oil Francaise has nominated Sr. Neil MacReady as vice-president, general manager, to succeed Jean-Louis Lehmann who has become president of the oil company's Italian subsidiary.

First National City Bank has appointed Avery E. Choate as resident vice-president of its Dublin operation.

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## Growth-oriented stockbrokers suggest planning now for explosive year-end advances

How profitable this approach can be over the balance of 1973 depends, of course, upon the extent to which short-sighted majorities can be induced in today's market to liquidate temporarily depressed growth stocks at bargain prices. The CAPITAL CONSULTANTS brokerage and management organization, in a new chart-illustrated report, states that excessive trading in the market has raised the price of many microcircuits and computer peripherals to modular housing and aircraft construction. The aftermath, say the firm's analysts, will be both a technical summer rally for short-term investors and a sequence of gains into next winter for medium-term investors.

**CAPITAL CONSULTANTS** sees important recovery action beginning over the next six months as profitability returns to this controversial area. Similarly, in the computer peripheral group there have been drastic profit declines resulting in a concerted shift from direct sales to longer term leasing. However, while profits have dropped, cash flow has begun to soar. In the case of one current recommendation, trending at less than one sixth of earlier highs, first quarter profit was only \$158,000 while cash flow was \$6 million.

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PEANUTS  
B.C.  
L.I.L.  
ABNER  
BEETLE  
BAILEY  
MISS  
PEACH  
BUZ  
SAWYER  
WIZARD  
of  
ID  
REX  
MORGAN  
M.D.  
POGO  
RIP  
KIRBY

**PEANUTS**  
"BEAUTY IS IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER, FATTY."  
"SOMEDAY, SOMEONE IS GOING TO LOOK AT YOU AND SAY, 'BEHOLD! A GREAT BEAUTY!'"  
"SIR, THE BUS FOR HOME IS LEAVING IN AN HOUR."  
"LINES JUST KISSED ME ON THE CHEEK, AND YOU TELL ME THE BUS IS LEAVING!"  
"NEVER TAKE A SUMMER ROMANCE SERIOUSLY, SIR."  
"STOP CALLING ME 'SIR'!"

**B.C.**  
"MAY I HELP YOU?"  
"YES... DO YOU HAVE ELEPHANT TUSKS?"  
"NO BUT I HAVE ELONGATED BICUSPIDS."

**L.I.L.**  
"FOR THE 50th-10th YEAR IN A ROW DOGPATCH DIDN'T WIN THE PERFECT ATTENDANCE PRIZE..."  
"AND ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ONE STUDENT!"  
"JEST TELL ME HIS NAME."  
"IT ISN'T A HE."  
"THEN TELL ME HERN."  
"IT ISN'T A HER EITHER—IT'S A BEAST!"

**BEETLE BAILEY**  
"WHAT A YAWN! YOU SHOULD GET TO BED EARLIER, SARGE."  
"I DO, SIR."  
"BUT SOMETHING MAKES ME KEEP YAWNING."

**MISS PEACH**  
"ARTHUR'S BIRD SANCTUARY"  
"ARTHUR'S BIRD SANCTUARY"  
"ARTHUR'S BIRD SANCTUARY GHETTO"

**BUZ SAWYER**  
"ER, WHO?... WHO?... WHAT'S THAT?"  
"I'M TOM WILLASON!"  
"SOMEBODY, MR. BIGUM GRIMES, HAS TRAPPED MY QUAL, BROKEN MY WINDOWS, GIRDLED MY BEST TREES, SHOT MY PET DEER."  
"YES, BUT..."  
"I CAN'T PROVE YOU'RE BEHIND IT, MISTER GRIMES, BUT UNDERSTAND THIS: I WOULDNT SELL YOU ANY PROPERTY FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS!"  
"CLICK!"

**WIZARD of ID**  
"I FINALLY CAUGHT THE SCARLET PAPERNEE SIRE."  
"WHERE?"  
"HE WAS RIGHT UNDER MY NOSE."  
"...I'M BOOKING YOU FOR HARBORING A FUGITIVE."

**REX MORGAN M.D.**  
"THIS IS DR. BRICE ADAM! DR. MORGAN IS THERE? CAN YOU LOCATE HIM FOR ME, PLEASE?"  
"HOLD ON, DOCTOR!"  
"DIDN'T REX GIVE YOU ANY IDEA WHAT HAPPENED TO MARK?"  
"NO, APPARENTLY HE WASN'T TOLD."  
"BRICE? I THINK YOU HAD BETTER BRING LAURA OUT HERE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!"

**POGO**  
"OL' BEAUREGARD FIRED ME AS HIS ADVISOR... CLAIMS HE AIN'T GOT NO FAITH IN MICE... LITTLE DO HE CARE IF US MICE IS FAMOUS... 'THERE US WHAT GIVE RISE TO 'THE EMBASSY'... 'BUILD A BETTER MICE TRAP AND THE WORLD WILL BEAT A PATH TO YOUR DOOR.'"

**RIP KIRBY**  
"WHENEVER YOU ARE READY, COUNTSS, THE STAFF IS WAITING TO MEET YOU."  
"I'LL BE OUT PRESENTLY, WIGGERS."  
"I MUST FIND A SAFE HIDING PLACE FOR THE LIGHT OF LEIPZIG."  
"MIND YOUR MANNERS NOW, STAFF. THE COUNTESS IS A DELICATE LADY WHO UNDOUBTEDLY HAS LEP A QUIET, SHELTERED LIFE..."

BLONDIE

"COME ON, HERB—BURN A FAST ONE!"  
"IN SCHOOL, THEY USED TO CALL ME STICKY FINGERS."  
"BONK!"  
"IF YOU HAD A STICKY HEAD YOU'D HAVE CAUGHT IT!"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"LOOK AT IT THIS WAY, JOEY: GETTIN' A SISTER AIN'T LIKE GETTIN' A BROTHER OR A DOG... BUT IT'S BETTER THAN NOthin'... I GUESS."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BOUAR  
RATTI  
AIRFUN  
FLOUJY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: BALKY SIEGE WALLOP JESTER  
Answers: This happens to come to it!—PASS

BOOKS

**GEORGE S. KAUFMAN**  
*An Intimate Portrait*  
By Howard Teichmann. Atheneum. 371 pp. \$

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE man and the legend meet in Howard Teichmann's life of George S. Kaufman and they are one. Everything we thought we knew about the playwright turns out to be true. The lover, the wit, the passionate (and profitable) card player, the croquet demon and the curmudgeon are just where we expect to find them. For a man as shy, private and withdrawn as the author keeps telling us Kaufman was, it is astonishing how much of the man has entered the public domain. To be sure Mr. Teichmann, one of Kaufman's many collaborators ("The Solid Gold Cadillac") and a good friend, gives us the record in depth and sometimes puts it straight. He has collected the impression of dozens of people who knew Kaufman and laces it all with enough stories, anecdotes and examples of word play to enable an astute diner-out to live well all winter, unless his host has read the book first, which will be very likely.

There were from the account in this volume no hidden or unexplored sides to the man. And no hidden interests, skills or passions. He was no bibliophile, had no conspicuous interest in politics and as far as can be ascertained never put a foot inside the Polo Grounds. His interests were four in number, says his chronicler: the theater, women, cards and gossip.

From the time he started to contribute to Franklin P. Adams's famous Conning Tower column before he had reached 20, he had a feeling as to where he was headed—Broadway. It was his natural habitat. He acted in it, wrote about it and for it, got fun and fortune out of it and found his friends among its denizens. Broadway was his oyster, and he was one of its shining pearls—a fact, says the author, he could not quite get himself to believe.

Before hitting New York he had a short session in Frank Munsey's Washington Times, turning out a column modeled on that of F.P.A., until the publisher came by one day and found that he and the man he had hired did not belong to the same church and discharged him. It was the nearest thing he could have done. Kaufman went to New York and the Herald Tribune and then transferred to the drama desk of The New York Times, a post he occupied for almost 15 years and where his colleagues included such men as Alexander Woolcott, Brooks Atkinson and Sam Zolotow, who reported on Broadway for half a century.

By the time Kaufman left the paper, he was a famous playwright. It is worth noting, though, that he held on to the job a great deal longer than was strictly necessary. It was one job that, unlike other activities on Broadway, had relatively few ups and downs.

And it may have been the impulse derived from the same uncertainty that was an ingredient of his many well-love affairs. Kaufman, according to the book, played the field among chorine girls as well among women of more exalted status like a petty Caribbean dictator. Although he loved his wife, Bea, and was devoted to her, his nocturnal excursions (he kept a West Side apartment for these occasions) were a regular part of his marital arrangements. The famous headline affair with Mary Astor was only one in a long string of victories.

He seems to have won at this game, as I gather at cards, croquet and run drama desk. There was edge to his play. Although salary at The Times in 1920s was \$48 a week, he moved into an apartment town Manhattan that a month. The difference evidently made up at table. One little anecdote how Heywood Brown, or Kaufman circle, sat down one night and rose loving morning, having the money he had accumulated a house.

Does all this seem a tenuous to the import should assign to the play? Well, those are the p that Mr. Teichmann his. The lover occupies 23 his book; the director theater 26, the playwright 10 pages more. Kaufman as a newspaperman for a good deal of that drama editor and assistant. But you will not from this book what op held, what his values were. We're told playwright, the punster posities, flayed the hani soft spot in his heart bumbling inept man f overriding power. But that proposition will be found elsewhere and in book. Only in the chapter director do we get some how he operated.

Kaufman's reputation he knew more about th and how to make a p than anyone else around fact is not everything why? Kaufman's li. The changing theater got them together mi made for an interesting confrontation.

Mr. Teichmann's intin trait is readable, quoti spily enough to make it e favorite reading for the ahead. And Kaufman es the round. But the port dimittes him. For comes in as a playwri leaves as a "character," said-tongued, tough-min unsuspected depths of a love and loyalty. With flourishes, the portrait e becoms a three-act. dechies a three-act. The book doesn't say m the playwright, but w the Manhattanite. Is i Mr. Teichmann's after have wanted?

Mr. Lask is a New Yo book reviewer.

Lamp Found in 1 Shows Life of Ch

BEIRUT, June 23—9th-century A.D. copper unearthed Tuesday by laying the foundation bridge over the Tigris Taktik, Iraq, the Iraq agency has reported. Dr. Issa Salman, Iraq of antiquities, said t lamp was a unique archi piece in that it is er with miniature reliefs the life of Christ, fr to crucifixion. The l has horseshoe signs of w and Ebees were discerni. A collection of copper bra, incense burners a of wooden doors were al

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ADVISORY—By Bert Beaman

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120

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21 Italian water-front  
22 Wolf music  
23 He preside  
24 Palm of Brazil  
25 UN name  
26 Radam's love  
27 Obstacles  
28 Dried  
29 Bat, in Madrid  
30 Kind of blood  
31 Arm in "Oklahoma"  
40 Edges  
41 Kisses  
42 Exaggerates  
43 Music phrase  
44 Rhythmic Capoe  
45 For one  
51 Distant Prefix  
52 School, in Paris  
53 Torrent  
54 A guy and  
55 Chest  
56 Errs at bridge  
57 Var.  
58 Places for hooks  
59 "Cry"  
60 Serfs  
61 Bat, in Naples  
62 Golf area  
63 He active  
64 Juggles
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1 "I... little  
2 Nigerian  
3 natives  
4 Crafts  
5 Partners  
6 Asian trees  
7 Hawaiian mites  
8 Greek goddess  
9 Three, on a clock  
10 Campus: Abbr.  
11 Biblical brother  
12 Hebrew letters  
13 "Thanks"  
14 Grison  
15 Johnson et al.  
16 Turkish language  
17 Kenyan's neighbor  
18 German song  
19 Scotch grouse  
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- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**  
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